National



Oribute Ce.

Do Not Forget

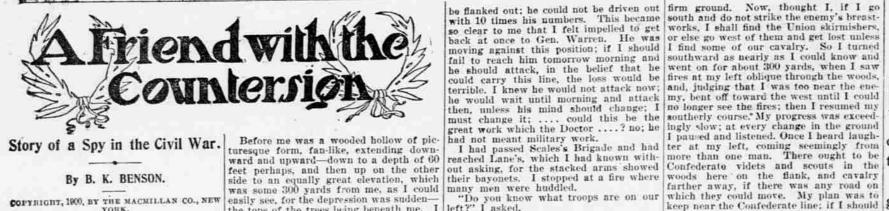
To "Plant" 1,024 guesses in the present contest. The result is likely to be the best crop you ever raised. You will have the money for this crop about 4th of July.

ESTABLISHED 1877-NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1902.

"To care for bim who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

VOL. XXI-NO. 33-WHOLE NO. 1084.



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CHAPTER X.

IN THE MINE RUN LINES.

"Drummer, strike up, and let us march -Shakspere.

George Mackay, the Orderly-Sergeant of old Co. H, was a man of great courage and a thorough soldier. It was impossible for me not to recognize him, because he was only about five feet two inches in hight. Williams was perhaps the tallest man in the company, and would be on the right next to Mackay. I had last seen these men on the morning of the 12th of October, when I left Co. H forever. This October, when I left Go. H forever. This day, on which I now saw them again, was the 29th of November, only seven weeks later. Yes, Mackay had passed under the tree on one side, and Williams had passed under the tree on the other side; with a long fishing-pole I might almost have touched either. My eyes turned east, toward the left of the advancing line; I wanted to see others of my old comrades, but the husbes were so thick that I saw

but the bushes were so thick that I saw only two more, Owens and Stokes. The line had gone on; I now could see no man. My first sensation after the thrill of nervous curiosity subsided concerning my old friends was fear—horrible fear. I was in the thick tree; the skirmishers were between me and Warren's Corps; I was between them and their line of battle. Doubtless the Confederate main line had very recently taken its present position; i was now intrenching; on arriving it had thrown out skirmishers, who were slowly advancing in order to examine the ground perhaps they would occupy a position i the woods here on the south of the road.

I knew that Co. H and the other companies of the skirmish-line might at this bour advance very far before they came in contact with our men. If they should advance very far they would be in danger of being cut off, however, for an enterpris-ing enemy might get between them and their line of battle. So I judged that they would not advance very far; they would soon halt, and then they might construct rifle pits on the hill overlooking the valley behind me-or they might content them-belves with the protection of the trees, as they were certain to be compelled to re-tire from such an advanced position, and in that case they ought to have a line of rifle-pits to which they could retire, and that line of pits ought to be made over yonder just on the other side of the road; there they would be concealed by the forest, and the Federal skirmishers would have a nasty time in crossing that road under the long Enfields of old Co. H. What if this skirmish-line should with-

draw now? In retiring, the men would be much more likely to see me, for their attention would be fixed no longer; they would be simply marching back over the ground, and be thinking of nothing and of everything, and I should be in great peril. I must do something. If my blue clothes should be seen in this tree by any man in Co. H my fate was sealed. I had known this from the very first; indeed, it was a familiar thought, and not less fearful be cause it was familiar; from the moment when Gen. Meade detached me I had known this danger and feared it. To mod-ify this danger I had spiked the old Enfield. If captured I would show my cap-tors the condition of the rifle, which would prove that I had no intention of firing on my former friends. Although this would give me no justification for serving the enemies of my former friends, yet it might add corroboration to my true statement which in an extremity I would make, and to fair-minded soldiers would be a pallia-tion at least. My statement would not be to the honesty of my delusion, as it would

I must act, and act quickly, yet I must act discreetly. My first thought was to have pits, else the bullets of the Federal alip down from the tree and try to make marksmen would find targets around the way around the right flank of the skirmish-line. But this undertaking would keep me just in rear of the 1st for a long distance; Co. H was the left of the regiment. Of course, I could not know that the skirmish-line consisted of the entire

1st, but I thought it quite likely.

My next thought was the possibility of

ranged the blanket so that it would hide the buttenless front of my cont, and came I did not know the regiment into whose I did not know the regiment into whose ranged the blanket so that it would hide
the buttenless front of my cont, and came
quickly down the tree, descending on the
north side of it. Now what should I do?
I had effected a present purpose which
had been made regardless of any plan to
follow. Now what should I do?
First, I wanted to get further from Co.

Whose heads were thus protected. No
man seemed to notice me.
I did not know the regiment into whose
works I had come, but I knew it was MeGowan's; I could see palmetto buttons. I
went to the left a little, and walked up to
one of the fires.

"Where is the left?" I asked.

"Where is the left?" I asked.

"Where is the left a little, and walked up to
one of the fires.

"Where is the left?" I asked.

"Where is the left a little, and walked up to
one of the fires.

"Where is the left?" I asked.

Pirst. I wanted to get farther from Co.

H, and wanted to change my buttons. I moved off from the tree toward the road, "No; what is this?"

"Where is the last? I asked.
"On the skirmish-line. Do you belong given here might warn the skirmishers in front and the cavalry to the right, if any were there, and thus my difficulty be renmoved off from the tree toward the road, which was only some 30 yards distant.

As I went I began to unring the buttons from the inside of the coat. The work was so difficult that I halted until I had finished, the top button especially giving me great trouble. When at last I had made the change I felt my greatest feat and where the salient was.

The boughs of the trees had been left to lie in front of the works: the logs had lie in front of the works: the logs had lie in darkness. It would be easy to lose my way; there were no stars, and me great trouble. When at last I had made the change I felt my greatest fear depart, for I knew that it was possible to go through the Confederate main lines was gathering and the troops were now at been used for building them. Darkness was gathering and the troops were now at bright through the Confederate main lines would be asse, clustered around small fires of wroted was plentiful. The black smoke drifted to the right; the last was from the east. I intered that much of the work on the line had been the form of the skirmish-line by merely saying suggested that I ought to report to Gen. Warren the condition of the Confederate intrenchments and forces here, and hope rose in me now when I thought that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate the simple of the main lines I could go around the right; the ought of the main lines I could learn all I wanted to know, and then, in the night, I could see pond.

The black smoke drifted to the right; the wind came from the east. I intered that in the men was prefuming courage suggested that I ought to report to Gen. Warren the condition of the Confederate intrenchments and forces here, and hope rose in me now when I thought that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate that it was in my power to learn accurate the men will be the mean lines I could learn all I wanted to know, and then, in the night, I could see they were as ever. I could not doubt according to the product of the

was some 300 yards from me, as easily see, for the depression was sudden—the tops of the trees being beneath me. I left?" I asked.
"Thomas's."

be flanked out; he could not be driven out with 10 times his numbers. This became so clear to me that I felt impelled to get back at once to Gen. Warren. He was moving against this position; if I should fail to reach him tomorrow morning and he should attack in the heliof that he went on for about 700 yards when I are



"GENERAL, THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY IS IMPREGNABLE."

bayonets, the stacks being made by using

"How are you, Sergeant?" called a

en with him in the sharpshooters, where

"Hello, Ruff! It's good for sore eyes to

up some tobacco and filling my pipe.
"Been at the front?" asked Ruff.

"Anything goin' on out there?"

didn't know but he might be away.

"The sharpshooters, you mean?"

be in the battalion again?"

"Good man?"

"First is on skirmish-line?"

"Come from there little while ago.

"Not yet, Where's Gen. McGowan-lo you know?"

"I saw him 10 minutes ago; he was go-

"No; he's here all right enough. Goin'

"Can't tell yet that they will let me. Do

"Splendid; he'll save his mon. I didn't

want to go back into the battalion until I

you know who will command it?"
"Yes; Capt, Dunlop, of this regiment-

ing to the right. Want to see him?"
"Not specially. I hadn't seen him, and

see you again.

There are many Sergeants; I kept on. "Serg't Jones!" I stopped—it was Cyrus Ruff; I had

and out of sight before the Federals could | great distance to walk, for I judged that reach the timber, and from the opposite a division was not more than a mile long side of the hollow, which I conjectured when formed as these men were. Even if was in full view from the Confederate in- all of Hill's Corps was on this flank ! trenchments, the skirmishers could again should reach the end of the line in three give pause to a battle line disorganized on or four miles; of course, I must then look this steep and wooded slope. The more I thought of it, the less did it seem necessary that the Confederate line should have any intrenchments at all.

New I heard firing far behind me, and arms, stacked at my left, showed few knew that Warren's advance was reaching the ground. I looked back, and soon the heads of the rammers. I passed the saw the Confederate skirmishers retiring. 14th and reached the 12th. I saw Mackay again, and Williams, and Stokes, but Owens was not there. Had Owens fallen out there in the woods? There had been but a few shots and they were heard from a long distance. The men were not running—they were only withdrawing with special purpose; Owens, no doubt, had been left as videt on the "Hello, Ruff! It's good f other side of the road; the permanent potion at least. My statement would not be believed—I knew that very well—but the believed—I knew that very well—but the would be bere would be been where I was standing. Would they make pits? He and his mates had a pretty good fire, was standing. Would they make pits? Wes; no doubt they must have pits; it up some tobacco and filling my pipe. would be impossible for these men, thinly clad and poorly fed, to live in this cold weather without fires at night; they must

I went down the hill and stopped in the hollow; as I had expected, the skirmishers behind me halted. I did not wait to see what they were going to do: I stopped only long enough to be convinced that they had halted; then I went across the hollow and began to climb the next hill. The hill seemed too great; the left flank of this line might be the left flank of Lee's army. which rested many miles away. be reached by a line of battle, but a line already in disorder; the hill might be Suddenly I began to take on my coones—there in the tree. I must reverse my uniform, and must be a changed man before another Confederate should come my way. I worked fast and the job was soon point as this few men would be needed. "Yes: 6 the light point as this few men would be needed. "Yes: 6 the light point as this few men would be needed." climbed by a line in some shape, but not way. I worked fast and the job was seen over. I did not take time to change the buttons; I would do that afterward. What I wanted was to get down quickly, and be a Confederate when I reached the ground. I did not know how soon the line, or any man of it, might return. I did not know how soon some laggard from the rear might come up, hunting for his place in the line.

The change was complete except the buttons; my waist-belt was on; my canteen and haversack were on, my twisted blanket was over my shoulders. I arranged the blanket so that it would hide point as this few men would be needed.

"Do you know what troops are on our which they could move. My plan was to keep near the Confederate line; if I should could hear the ringing of axes on the other side of the hollow.

For perhaps 30 yards I hurried on, fearing that the skirmish-line would speedily return and take position here in rear of the road; here was an ideal position for skirmishers. It would take a line of bat-skirmishers. It would take a line of bat-skirmishers. It would take a line of bat-skirmishers in the left of Lee's infantry; if that the road; here was an ideal position for skirmishers. It would take a line of battle to cross this road, and even a line of battle must suffer under the Confederate skirmishers who would deliver their volleys at close range and be down the hill right of Wilcox's, then I should have no leaves and being withdrawn before my leaves and being with leaves with certainty was the task I gave myself; better be six better the six heaves at the leaves and leav

> me. Stones were on the slope; an un-guarded step might send one of them rattling down the hill. Perhaps I had gone 50 yards down hill, when I distinctly heard low whistle coming directly from my front. To get behind a tree I had only to move my left foot, as my right side was already

behind it. The whistle was repeated—one low brief note. I was on the boundary between the two skirmish-lines; was this whistler a Confederate? I did not know. I must be careful; I must fully know who this man was before I ventured for-

It is astonishing to think how many notions may go through the mind in a sec-ond. The man before me was signaling; I had no doubt as to that. He had a com-panion somewhere, whom he thought now returning, for it was almost certain that he had heard me. Yet this might be mere guesswork. The man might be a deserter from one army to the other—from which to which? Where was I? Was I going toward the Confederates? This hill which I was descending, and which I had sup-posed a continuation of the range on which Wileye's Division had formed was it Wilcox's Division had formed—was it really that? Perhaps it had no connection with that range—how could I know whither I had wandered in the darkness? The man before me might be a videt far off on the flank. He might be one of our cavality or one of Struct's cavality or one of Stru cavalry or one of Stuart's cavalry. had signaled twice, and was now waiting; perhaps he was beginning to suspect. If a comrade had been expected to return, the whistler now doubted that what he had heard was his comrade returning certainly could not have seen me! Yet I was above him, and it was just possible if undecided what to order, send \$10, that from his position he had seen an object intervene between him and the ight above the trees. The sound I had easily come from the front, even though time in the future. s position were on the flank.

Before and since that time I have had

many occasions to observe the merit of the old adage, "In doubt abstain." To do

est doubled. These videts or scouts, or place a price on them, and turn them into If the man in front of me should remain and the one on my left approach, I might hear what should be said; if they should move toward each other their meeting point might be too far from me to hear

The one on the left approached. I could knew that he was approaching. There was no mystery in this knowledge; it came time (all the year) in which to dispose of from hearing the man in front make very low and repeated notes evidently intended the coupons. to guide his companion. In a short time these notes ceased, and I knew that the or part of one kind and part of the other So far as I could yet positively know, the chances were even as to the color of

their uniforms. No word had reached my car to betray by its intenation what I wanted to know. A step forward, and I should be a prisoner or should be within easy reach of Gen. Warren. I stepped Slowly my left foot had been raised and

placed some 10 inches back; my right foot was in the air; my hand had left the tree in an instant more my feet would have been together, when something came to me that caused me, in turn, to whistle the same note the men had used as a signal, Yet I had heard nothing and had seen nothing. What had come to me was the odor of alcohol.

I had been in the Confederate army for more than a year. In all that time I had known but few rations of whisky issuedand never at the time of an expected bat-tle. By far the greatest quantity of whisky drunk by the Southern troops was cap-tured from the Federals. But the Confederate army had certainly not had any rasion of Pennsylvania, four months pre usly, had they captured anything. the other hand, whisky was frequently is sued to the Union troops, and sometimes just before a battle; besides, the Union oldiers could purchase it; their money was valuable; the Confederate soldiers were destitute. Of course, this reasoning was not conclusive, but it was so strong

Just Think of It!

The EAD the few lines below under head of "Close" Guessing.

Make a guess yourself-call it the central guess-at what the Treasury Receipts will be for Monday, June 30, 1902. The "average" for the year suggests that this central guess should be somewhere between two million and two million five hundred

Now, this central guess is sure to be too high or too low; therefore, make other guesses, say 500 guesses above the central guess and 500 below it, and 23 more guesses, "just for luck "-1,024 guesses in all.

One of these guesses may win \$5,000, or \$1,000, or some lesser but still substantial sum. Just think of getting \$5,000 for a guess!

Guess the receipts of the U. S. Treasury | of this contest-that is, during April, May for Monday, June 30, 1902. Send and June. For each additional \$1 sent the in guesses to arrive in Washington on or

weight was upon it whenever I felt under it the impression of a twig that might snap. The bushes before me were parted with care; I am sure that in one place I took 10 minutes to go 10 feet.

After a long time I felt my footing slope downward as I went, and hoped that at the bottom of the hill Federal ground would be reached; yet caution did not leave me. Stones were on the slope; an un-

	4.5	4000	11th to 20th
2d	**	1,000	prize, each \$50
3d	**	500	21st to 50th
Sth	44	400	prize, each 25
5th		300	51st to 96th
Sth	66	200	prize, each 20
7th	66	100	*97th to 100th
Sth	66	100	prize, each free
9th		100	ticket to Washing-
loth	46	100	

All prizes paid within two weeks after announcement of the awards. No awards have been paid. If more than one anybody else, Having a number of guesses guess makes the same winning, the prize will be divided.

*Tickets good during 1902 from any point

How Guesses are Secured.

number of guesses allowed will be doubled.

,	For a \$40 deal
5	For a \$30 deal
•	For a \$10 deal,
	For a \$9 deal
	For an \$8 deal256 gues
8	For a \$7 deal128 gues
	For a \$6 deal
e	
	For a \$4 deal
	For a \$3 deal
1	For a \$2 deal 4 gues
r	Thus:

The average of the Treasury Receipts for Mondays of June last year were \$2,- W 477,079.40. Will they be greater, or less, or about the same, this year, for Monday, A claim for an award considered after the June 30? You can guess it as close as s you can make some higher, some lower, and some about the same, and thus feel

onfident of a prize.
Following shows the receipts for Monon a railroad not exceeding 1,000 miles from Washington. Winners living beyond 1,000 miles ac a arrange for the excessive distance at reduced rates.

Following shows the receipts for Mon-days have a steep are running this year:

Monday, March 3......\$1,965,436.41 Monday, March 10. 2,369,923,97 Monday, March 17. 1,994,883,64 Monday, March 24. 2,060,694,79

Our Books.

	ROOSEVELT BOOKS.
America	an Ideals, 260 pages, cloth,
Adminis	stration, Civil Service, 202 pages, cloth
Wildern	ess Hunter, 279 pages, cloth
Hunting	the Grisly, 247 pages, cloth
Hunting	Trips of a Ranchman, 255 pages, cloth
	Trips on Plains and Mountains, 23s pages,
War of	1812, Part I, 278 pages, cloth
War of	2812, Part II, 337 pages, cloth
Winning	g of the West, Part I, 288 pages, cloth
Winning	g of the West, Part II, 331 pages, cloth
Winning	g of the West, Part III, 320 pages, cloth
Winning	g of the West, Part IV, 263 pages, cloth
Winnin;	t of the West, Part V, 320 pages, cloth
Winning	g of the West, Part VI, 255 pages, cloth
	MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Durantering to the	and the second s

oblographies of President and War Congress,
Vols., cloth
eley's American Conflict, cloth
Goes There? Cloth
Last Man. An imaginary sketch of the last
rvivor of the War of the Rebellion. Cloth
ersonville. By John McElroy. Leatherette.
legg. From Recruit to Veteran, Leather-
Sangarangang masylamayanagan syani
d "Shorty." Second Year of Service. Lea-
rette
nd "Shorty." In Tullahoma Campaign,
ickamanga and Chattanooga, Leatherette.
Secret Service, Lentherette
ng Enterprises. Leatherette
Acorn, War Story, By John McElroy,
therette
uring a Locomotive. Leatherette
Years in Secessa. Leatherette
ory G.A.R. Leatherette
er's Handbook. Leatherette
Book. First Class. Leatherette
Book, First Class, Leatherette
Book. First Class. Leatherette

OUR COUPONS.

Credit Deal.

heard was not the whistler's first call, per-haps; he was expecting the approach of can have books, pictures, advertising, subcomrade, who in the darkness might scriptions, or coupons for the same at any

Advertising.

The best value we offer is advertising, any one thing, when any might bring ruin, is folly; I did nothing. If I should go forward, it would be at the risk of capture; if I should go to the left I should risk capture; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should go to the right I should go to the right I should go to the right I should go to the left I should go to the left I should go to the right I should go to the right I should go to the left I should go to the right I should get lost; if I should retreat I should get lost. I waited and the man waited. I was thinking that we were will learn to profitably employ our adverabout 10 feet apart; I heard again a low tising columns. Almost every man has whistle—a brief monotone. This sound many things about his place or in his clearly came from my left, and from a greater distance. Possibly 10 seconds had house that are useless to him. They would passed between the last two notes.

The man in front of me responded. He a line or two of advertising. When inbe useful to others. Say what they are in uttered the same note, but prolonged it.
My attention now was divided, my inter-

A Good Plan.

A good plan to make sure of having 1.024 guesses in this contest for great prizes is to send \$10 as soon as possible ot see him, nor could I hear him, yet I and get coupons. Then you will be sure

You can select all subscription coupons,

With subscriptions, advertising and books for sale you cannot fail to "make good" on the outlay. If you have but little time, or are dis-

abled, friends or relatives can assist you in disposing of the coupons.

With 1,024 guesses, which need not be sent in until June, you will have fue prospects of getting that five thousand dollar check.

1902. - MElroy, Shoppell & audrews (This is a sample only. Not good for subscriptions.) Valid during the year 1902. P. O. _, State_

[One-Dollar Subscription Coupon.]

[One-Dollar Advertising Coupon.]	
	., 1902.
20 words advertising in The Nationa	l Tribune.
-MElry, Shopped 40	Tudrews
[This is a sample only. Not good for advertiser's	ising.]
Name	
P. O, State	
	20 words advertising in The National No. Shoppell 40 [This is a sample only. Not good for advert Advertiser's Name

ONE-DOLLAR BOOK COUPON.

1902.

Good for \$1 worth of National Tribune Books.

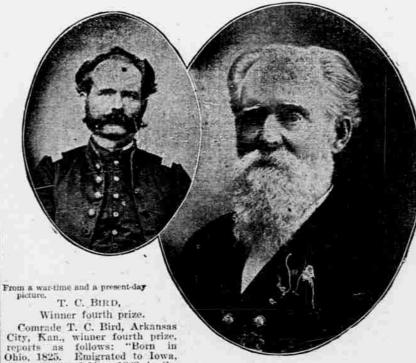


- MElroy, Shoppell & audrews Book Purchaser's

Name Valid during the year 1902. P. O.

, State_

NEWS FROM WINNERS. view. My grandfather was in the Revo-lutionary War and my father in the War of 1812."



1852. Enlisted May, 1862, in Co. C. 31st Iowa, and went to the front at | Stanton to inscribe the names of 27 hard-

Comrade H. H. Bass, Springdale, Ark.,

winner 39th prize, reports as follows: "Born at New Sharon, Franklin Co., Me., 1840. Enlisted August, 1862, in Co. A.
25th Me. Have lived in Illinois. Iowa,
Missouri and Arkansas. Bridge builder by
trade, and have built bridges all over the western country from Illinois to Mexico,

Comrade Robt, M. Chapman, Gardiner, Ore., winner 34th prize, reports that he enlisted September, 1862, in Troop F, 1st N, Y, M't'd Rifles; served through the war in Kautz's Division, and was discharged July, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

Comrade Ed. F. Ferris, Houston, Idaho, Comrade Ed. F. Ferris, Houston, Idaho, winner third prize, reports as follows: "It goes without saying that I was pleased at the glad tidings. First time in my life that I was lucky. Born in Clinton Co., N. Y., 1838. Moved to Wisconsiu, 1853. In April, 1861, enlisted in Co. I, 1st Wis, a three months' service; enlisted again October, 1861, in Co. A, 14th Wis.; promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeaut, then successively to First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, and was nustered out October. Major, and was mustered out October, 1865, as Lieutenant-Colonel; wounded at Shiloh, again at Corinth and slightly at siege of Spanish Fort, Ala.; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River campaign and the battle of Nashville. After the war went to Montana, Was Treasmer of Gallatin County one term; member of first Constitutional Convention, and once; had 82 days of fighting first year; was with Sherman in all his battles and campaigns to the close of the war. The regiment had an order from Secretary

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 339 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.